

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. { CONTINUED ON PAGE 11.

THE TRIBUTE OF A NATION

The Culmination of Admiral Dewey's Triumphant Home-Coming.

THE JEWELLED SWORD

Presented to the Hero of Manila Bay by the President.

A MEMORABLE SCENE

Presentation Made in the Shadow of the Dome of the Nation's Capital—The Admiral's Modesty Overcome by the President's Tact—A Bit of Comedy—An Ovation Everywhere—Enthusiasm Over the Hero of Santiago—Important Historical Events Recalled by Secretary of the Navy—The Finale.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—The culmination of Admiral Dewey's triumphal homecoming was reached to-day in the shadow of the dome of the national capital. Here he received from the hands of the President the magnificent jewelled sword voted him by Congress in commemoration of the victory of Manila Bay. This was the official provocation for the ceremony, but mere official sanction could never have thrown in the demonstration the fervor of enthusiasm that was meted out to the great Admiral as he appeared before the vast audience that was composed not only of all the highest officials in the land, but of spectators drawn from every quarter of the United States. The battle of Manila Bay was not forgotten, but it might be said to have been relegated almost to second place in the desire to do honor to the man who had proved himself as great after victory as before it, and who had shown in the long and trying months that followed his naval triumph the qualities of a statesman and a wise administrator as well as those of the flagship leader of a victorious fleet. And enhancing these qualities was that of manly modesty, displayed in the quiet dignity with which he met the occasion.

MCKINLEY'S TACT.

The trait of Dewey's character was demonstrated from the moment he reached the stand side by side with the President. He paused at this point for a moment, unwilling apparently to take the place that had been prepared for him on the right of the platform, lest he should appear to usurp the place due to the President. President McKinley grasped the situation in an instant and taking his great sea captain by the arm placed him by gentle force in the chair that had been intended for him. Later in the day, as the carriages bearing the official party drove away from the Capitol between walls of cheering people, the President again displayed his tact by remaining covered and ignoring the demonstration himself, leaving its acknowledgment to the Admiral alone.

A TRIUMPHAL DAY.

For Dewey it was a trying as well as a triumphal day. It has been given to few officers in the naval history of the country to sit before a crowd of thousands while the chief of the naval establishment dilated upon their exploits and then to stand before the same crowd to receive at the hands of the President a sword prepared for him at the behest of the representatives of the whole people. The strain upon Admiral Dewey reached almost to the breaking point. None but those nearest to him could see how he labored to repress his feelings during the address of Secretary Long, but when he arose to receive the sword from the hands of the President no one could mistake the flash of the white glove hand as it rose to dash away the tears before the Admiral came to the rigid attitude of attention before his chief.

A BIT OF COMEDY.

When it became Dewey's turn to reply his voice failed him and he made the effort twice before his lips would respond. When he did succeed his tones were clear and steady, but so low that only those nearest him could hear. There was a quiet but exquisite bit of comedy following the trying formalities that escaped all but those directly on the stand. As the Admiral closed and took his seat he turned to the President and in a tone of quizzical appeal inquired, "Now really, don't you think I did pretty well for an amateur?"

Secretary Long embraced an opportunity to ease the trying situation for the chief actor during the ceremonies. When the Secretary began his address the sun was shining directly in Admiral Dewey's eyes, and without his hat he was at its mercy. The Secretary quietly inserted in his address a low aside, "Admiral, turn your chair a little, we don't want to have you blind."

Ovation to Schley.

One of the most remarkable features of the eventful day was the ovation to Rear Admiral Schley on the return of the party from the Capitol to the White House. His carriage was several numbers behind that of the President and Admiral Dewey, and he received an ovation that accorded to the Admiral himself. The tumult grew as the carriage proceeded down the avenue, and the crowd surged around it till the horses were brought to a foot pace. Finally a company of the High

School Cadets came to the rescue and formed about the carriage in a hollow square. Thus protected and flanked by a force of police, the carriage reached the White House with a long gap between it and the next proceeding.

A SUGGESTION TO DEWEY.

Out of the store of his experience the President was able to give Admiral Dewey one valuable suggestion before leaving the Capitol. The venerable Cardinal Gibbons was presented, and after an exchange of greetings, the President asked the Admiral if he felt equal to a general order of handshaking. The hero of Manila swerved from the shock, explaining that his right arm was partially paralyzed from his experience in New York.

"Let me suggest to you," said the President, "hereafter you shake the other man's hand, don't let him shake yours. You save yourself by not letting them get the grasp on you."

THE START.

The start from Mrs. McLean's residence was made promptly at 10 o'clock. Admiral Dewey had breakfast at 8:10 with his son and Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell. He emerged from the house with Chairman Moses, of the local committee, and the two took their seats together in Mrs. McLean's carriage. When the Admiral appeared resplendent in heavy epaulettes and gold lace, the great throng that had assembled in the adjacent streets and in Farragut Square broke out into applause. There was also a demonstration when Captain Lamberton and Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell came out and took the second carriage. Accompanied by an escort of police and committeemen and headed by the Marine band, the Admiral was driven to the White House through cheering crowds. He entered the White House grounds by the west gate and on reaching the portico quickly alighted and was shown into the east room, where he was met by the President and the members of the Cabinet. Captain Lamberton, Lieut. Brumby and Lieut. Caldwell also left their carriage and were warmly greeted by the members of the Reception Committee, the commissioners of the district and a few friends who had gathered there. Only a few minutes elapsed before the Admiral reappeared with the President and they took seats in the White House carriage. The members of the Cabinet occupied the next three carriages. Former Secretary Alger sitting with Secretary Long and then followed the various officials who had been assigned places near the central figure of the demonstration.

AN INSPIRING SIGHT.

The carriages swept briskly down the curved driveway into Pennsylvania avenue, there was a blare of bugle commands, a crash of bands, and the great procession started. It was a magnificent and inspiring sight as the parade swung into the lengthy stretch of the handsome thoroughfare. Through the broad street, cleared from curb to curb, with the majestic Capitol towering at the further end and the somber Treasury behind, the marching hosts moved between two solid walls of enthusiastic, shouting, gesticulating humanity, banded solidly from the curbs, rising, tier on tier, on every conceivable kind of structure, to the crowded roofs and windows, while above, below and all about, fluttered flags, bunting and Dewey emblems and devices forming a background of brilliant color.

At the head of the line rode Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the Army, in the full uniform of his rank, with the yellow field-marshal's sash from shoulder to hip. He was astride a superb gray horse, richly caparisoned. Back of him was rank after rank of military aids, all officers of high rank. The brilliant coated Marine band added color and inspiring music to the gay scene, and following them came every describable kind of soldier, sailor and marine, mounted and afoot, infantry, artillery, cavalry, the marines, in their short blouses and helmets; the Jackies from the Raleigh and other warships; battery after battery of light artillery, the mammoth 8-inch siege guns of the Seventh artillery, each drawn by eight horses. Then the crimson trappings of the artillery changed to the yellow of cavalry, as line after line of the yellow-plumed troopers rode by.

THE WAR OF MANILA.

All that had gone before was but a brilliant interlude to the coming of the man of Manila riding with the President on his way to the Capitol to receive the nation's tribute. They were in the President's private carriage, seated on the rear seat, the President on the right. Mr. McKinley raised his hat only occasionally, leaving the Admiral to acknowledge the plaudits of the multitude by lifting his chapeau. What an ovation! From end to end the avenue rang with deafening cheers, and the banks of humanity took on life and motion, as flags and handkerchiefs were waved madly.

Following the Admiral came the officers and men of his flagship, the Olympia, in double ranks stretching across the avenue and then distinguished officers of the army and navy. The members of the cabinet rode in carriages. With them, also, in the several carriages, rode Captain Lamberton, Flag Lieutenant Brumby and other of the Admiral's staff.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT DIVISION.

Still another brilliant division was formed by the Governors of States, mounted and accompanied by their staffs. At their head rode Governor Edward C. Smith, of Vermont, the native State of Dewey, with a numerous staff brilliantly uniformed. Then came Governor Dwyer of Pennsylvania; Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts; Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia; Governor Tyler, of Virginia; Governor Pingree, of Michigan, and Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, each with his staff. Brigadier General Harries and the troops of the District National Guard brought the martial spectacle to a close. Glittering in the brilliant autumn sunshine the parade filled the mile of broad avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol with a swaying mass of color. Passing the Peace monument, it wound up the hill to the east front of the Capitol.

DEWEY ALWAYS ON TIME.

Like everything connected with

WAR CLOUDS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Arrangements For Despatch of War Stores and Men Continues.

AN ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Great Britain Pushes Preparations for Mobilizing a Large Army on the Borders of Oom Paul's Dominion—Lord Salisbury is Said to Have Determined That There Should Be No War.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Oct. 3.—There are no new developments in the Transvaal situation. Arrangements for the despatch of war stores and men continues. A quan-

YACHT RACE WAS A FAILURE

Sight Seers and Yachtmen Experience a Disappointment.

SHAMROCK VS. COLUMBIA

The Cup Challenger and the Defender Fail to Cover the Cruise in Prescribed Time and the First Day's Race Was Declared Off—Description of Efforts to Pull Off a Great Event.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Oct. 3.—As the sun set behind the Navesink Hills, the biggest crowd of sight-seers and yachtmen who ever sailed down to Sandy Hook to witness the attempt of a foreign mug-hunter to wrest from America the yachting supremacy of the world returned to New York crest-fallen and disappointed. The winds had proved too light and shift, and the first of the international series of 1899 between the two greatest racing yachts ever produced by England and America degenerated into a drifting match, and had to be declared off because neither could reach the finish line in the time allotted by the rules.

and longer base line, looked slower and heavier. Perhaps her green color makes her look clumsier, as if she were forced through the water, while the slim Columbia pierces it like a rapier.

Though indecisive in every respect as to the abilities of the great rival singlestickers, to-day's race indicates that the Irish boat, with her English skipper and her Scotch crew, is the ablest sloop ever sent across the Atlantic in the hope of lifting the one hundred guinea cup which the America brought back forty-eight years ago, and which has since been successfully defended against the world.

WAS NIP AND TUCK.

During the five and a half hours sail the Shamrock was thrice ahead, and twice the Yankee boat showed the way. For the first ten minutes the Shamrock led, then for five the Columbia's graceful bow showed ahead of the green boat; for 45 minutes following the Shamrock, then for three hours the Columbia, and for the last hour and a half it was the Shamrock that led the way. The breeze blew as high as twelve knots an hour, and as low as three, and shifted about through eight points of the compass. Each in turn beat the other running before the wind and was in turn beaten beating against the wind at various stages of the race, so that many of the experts who saw the two boats sail to-day are disinclined to believe that there is a pin to choose between them, but when the race is closely analyzed, it is absolutely proven that the Columbia showed her superiority at every point of sailing, running, reaching and beating whenever the wind freshened, and that it was only in the lightest air that the Shamrock could make headway against her. Both had their share of good and bad luck. The Columbia had the better of the shifting wind on the run down to the mark and beat the Shamrock two minutes and 44 seconds, while on the bent home, after increasing her lead to over a mile at one time, the Shamrock overhauled the Yankee and was a quarter of a mile ahead when the time allowance expired.

A PLEASING FEATURE.

The feature of the race which pleased everybody most was the perfectly clear field which was maintained. For the first time, this year the Government took a hand to prevent a repetition of

BOGUS COTTON QUOTATIONS

Rumored That Western Union Telegraph Co., Will Pay Losses.

QUESTION OF LIABILITY

Attorneys of Savannah Cotton Exchange Change Roster Opinion Fixing Liability Upon the Telegraph Company—The New Orleans Exchange Charges Carelessness and Neglect in Handling Quotations and Demands that Guilty Be Punished.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 3.—The attorneys of the Savannah Cotton Exchange rendered an opinion to-day on the matter of fixing the liability of the bogus Liverpool quotations of last Friday. They quote the Supreme Court of Georgia as saying that the telegraph company must, at its peril, see to it that messages are sent and delivered without alteration, notwithstanding the company is not ordinarily an insurer. "When a telegraph company enters into a special contract to furnish market reports, quotations, etc.," says the report, "it insures the correctness of the intelligence it receives for information, as well as the correctness with which the communication itself is made."

"The Cotton Exchange is advised, therefore, that the telegraph company is liable to it. But the Exchange is not liable to its members for trades made on the information received from the company. In such matters the responsibility is individual."

COMPANY MAY SETTLE.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 3.—The Journal today publishes a story to the effect that the Western Union Telegraph Company will buy all the cotton secured by merchants at prices based on the recent fake quotations, which came over their wires.

The Journal says: "There is the strongest kind of a rumor on the cotton markets to-day that the recent fake Liverpool quotations, which caused so much excitement in the Southern Exchanges and which were said to be due to a mistake on the part of the telegraph company, is assuming the proportions of a deal. It is said on the inside that the telegraph company has notified all its customers who bought cotton on the fake quotations and who have threatened to bring suit against the company for the mistake that it will take all the cotton bought on the quotations."

NEW ORLEANS EXCHANGE ACTS.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 3.—The following was forwarded by telegraph to-day by the president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange in reference to last Friday's fiasco concerning Liverpool quotations:

"New Orleans, La., Oct. 3, 1899. President Western Union Telegraph Company, New York:

"If, as stated in Mr. Dealy's explanation, the operator in sending Liverpool specials on Friday changed the system without notification, leaving the trade to read the dispatches as had been customary, and which reading created a false impression of enormous advances, his action was no less criminal than if the result of wilful and corrupt deception."

"The cotton trade of the South has been victimized and demoralized by the criminal neglect and carelessness on the part of your employees, and it is due the cotton trade, as well as the interests of a your company, that the official or officials whose neglect of duty permitted such conditions and the operator or operators who sent the dispatches without notice of change should be known to the world, and promptly dismissed as an example to deter others in future from like criminal negligence."

"We do not consider absence of official who leave their duty to be performed by incompetent people any excuse for so grave an issue."

"The Board of Directors of this exchange will meet to-morrow to take vigorous action in the matter and your prompt reply is requested for their consideration."

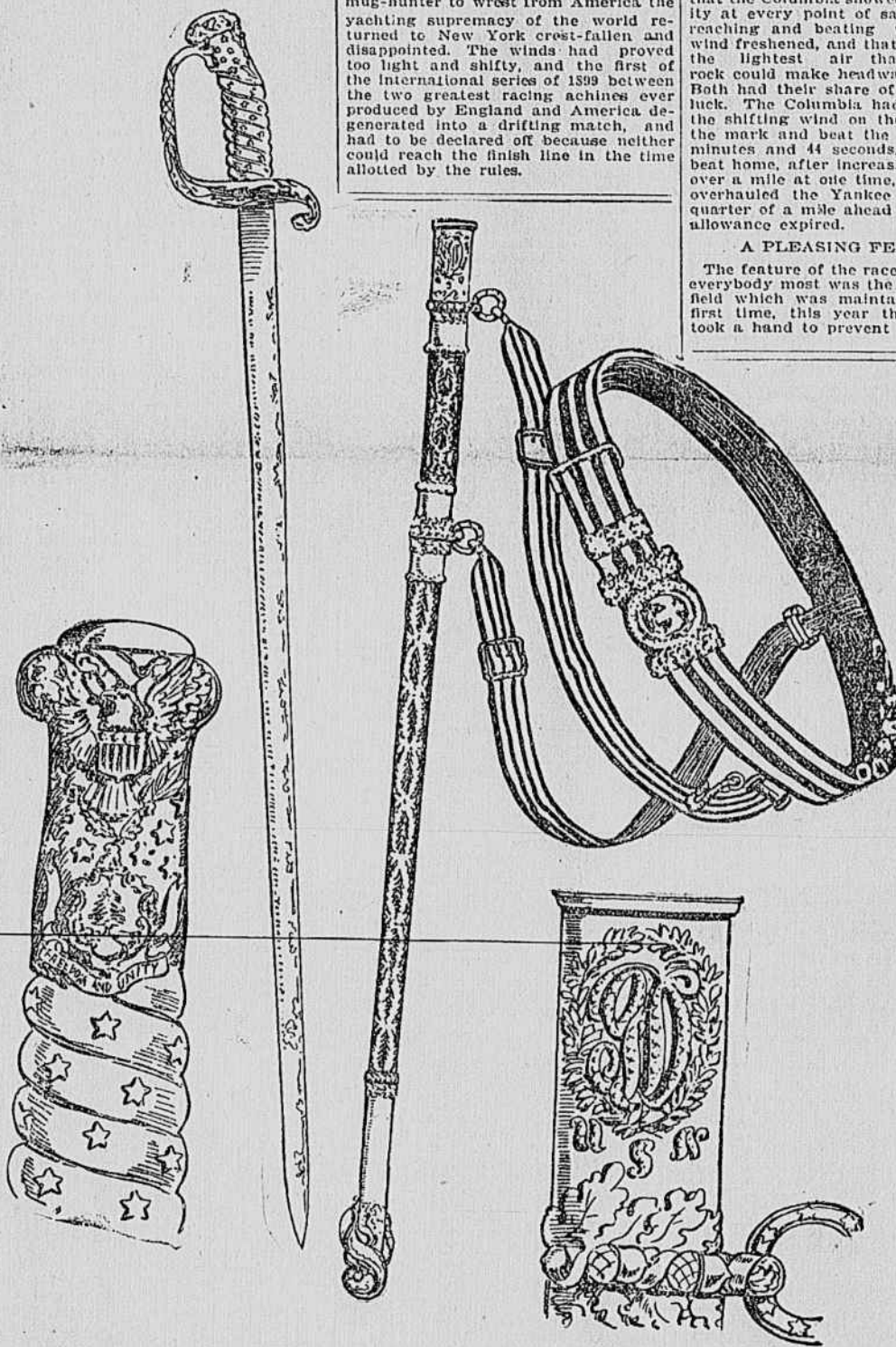
(Signed) "JOHN M. PARKER, President New Orleans Cotton Exchange."

Yellow Fever Statistics.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 3.—The Board of Health reported one new case to-day. There have been 14 cases to date and four deaths and eight cases are now under treatment. Arrangements have been made by Surgeon General Carter of Marine Hospital Service to establish a camp of refuge for those who have been exposed to the fever and it will be open to voluntary refugees to-morrow.

New Orleans, Oct. 3.—One case of yellow fever was reported to-day. Two of the old cases resulted in death.



ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SWORD, THE GIFT OF CONGRESS.

ity of balloon material has been sent to South Africa, the War Office considering that military ballooning will prove of the greatest value in the kind of warfare expected in South Africa.

The chartering of transports is still going on. Five vessels of the Cunard Line are now engaged.

One result of the war scare is an advance of one shilling to eighteen pence in the price asked for the wheat offered in the Lynn market to-day.

A telegram from Paris announces that M. Arnaud, president of the International Arbitration and Peace League, had sent an appeal to Lord Salisbury entreating him to choose a power to act with a power chosen by the Transvaal with the object of averting war.

SALISBURY AGAINST WAR.

Mr. Montague White, Consul General for the South African Republic in London informed the Associated Press that a representative of one of the largest capitalists of the Rand had called upon him this morning and asserted that it was known in capitalist circles that Lord Salisbury had determined there should not be war, and had instructed the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to wire to South Africa further assurances with regard to the British desire to respect the com-

To avoid just such winds as occurred to-day, in which luck and not the crew and yachts win, the rules provide that if one of the boats does not finish within five and a half hours, the race is declared off, so at the end of the time this evening, when the yachts were still four miles from home, with the Shamrock leading by something more than a quarter of a mile, the committee officially declared that there had been no race. The yachts were then taken in tow by their respective tugs and brought back to their anchorage inside Sandy Hook. Under the rules the first race is now postponed for two days, or until Thursday.

A PROMISE BROKEN.

The day promised well at first. The sky was smirched with a few dirty clouds, but clear enough to permit the thousands of spectators who lined the Jersey shore to see almost every foot of the course. The waves were created with whitecaps here and there, and a fairly fresh breeze blew out of the north-northeast, but after the Columbia and Shamrock had crossed the line, the wind turned fluky and variable and the race was a fizzle almost from the start. But the fluke to-day gave the yachting sharps and the spectators much to think about—and some surprises. The Columbia is undoubtedly the prettier boat. She is tall, stately, with graceful lines and towering mast.

The Irish boat, with her broader beam and longer base line, looked slower and heavier. Perhaps her green color makes her look clumsier, as if she were forced through the water, while the slim Columbia pierces it like a rapier.

CLOUDS OF CANVASS.

The course was laid fifteen miles dead before the wind and back again. The direction of the wind carried this course south-southwest from the Sandy Hook Lightship, almost straight down the Jersey coast to a point off Asbury Park, where a white float with a red ball was placed to mark the turning point.

The Columbia was admirably handled throughout the race. Though the Shamrock was first across the line by 43 seconds, the Columbia's Deer Island crew of Yankees, wearing their picturesque watch caps in Iselin's colors, were so much handier than their

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